DARIEN EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Guard and Nipsic at Caledonia Bay.

The Indians Friendly, but Disinclined to Favor the Canal.

Journey of the Surveying Party Across the Cordilleras.

No Depression in the Mountain Yet Discovered.

Interesting Particulars of the Work Already Performed.

CALEDONIA BAY, Feb. 19, 1870. On the 17th of January, 1870, Lieutenant Com-nander Edward P. Lull took command of the United States storeship Guard, fourth rate, four guns, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and attached to the Daprises thirteen naval officers, three marine officers, five coast survey officers (two of whom are to join it at Caledonia Bay), eight civilians, eighty-six men and sixty-one marines; total, 176. The following is a correct list of officers. &c.:— Lieutenant Commander Edward P. Lull, command-

ng.
Lieutenant G. C. Schulze—Executive Officer.
Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock—Navigator.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—Frank Bissell.
Assistant Surgeon—Alfred Griffith.
Rusigns—Joseph G. Eaton, John M. Hawley, Fredrick Collins and Alfred Elliott.
Brevet Major—George Peter Houston, United States Marine Corps.
Second Lieutenant—M. C. Goodrell, United States darine Corps.

Marine Corps.

Second Leutenant—S. K. Alien, United States Marine Corps.

Acting Gunner—C. C. Nell.

Acting Boatswain—G. W. Stemmons.

Commanding Officer's Cierk—P. M. Eppley.

Paymaster's Cierk—Theod. Berry.

United States Coast Survey Officers.

J. A. Sallivan, Chief of the Coast Survey Party.

A. T. Mosman, First Assistant Coast Survey Party.

H. G. Ogden, Assistant Coast Survey Party.

H. L. Marindin, Assistant, Coast Survey Party.

L. Karcher, Draughtsman.

CIVILIANS.

J. P. Carson, Mineralogist,

E. W. Bowditen, Assistant Mineralogist.

W. H. Clarke, Chief Telegrapher.

A. J. Gustin, Assistant Telegrapher.

Calvin McDowell, Assistant Telegrapher.

J. H. O'Sullivan, Photographer.

William Bush (colored), Assistant Photographer. arine Corps. Second Lieutenant—S. K. Allen, United States Ma-

MELANCHOLY INCIDENT.

2:45 P. M. on the 25th of January the navy yard ting came alongside the Guard. All hands were called to unmoor ship, and, casting off, we were towed down harbor in charge of the pilot. At 3:50 P. M. came to off Ellis Island and took powder or From 8 P. M. to midnight clear and cold, with bright starlight. January 26 fine day, but over-cast by a melancholy incident; Joseph Brown, sea-man, fell from the maintop, with a terrible thind, at at 12:10, and died at 12:45. The poor fellow's corpsc was delivered to the navy yard authorities at 9 A. M. Anndary 27, when the burial service was read by Captain Luli. The sunlight on the bare heads of the assembled ship's company contrasted effectively with the gloomy associations of the scene. The wind was fair; but money as well as wind is needed by some financial hitch at Washington. But none on board were in too great a hurry to sail out of esque New York harbor and lose sight of the great city which seemed to be noiselessly sleeping in the sunshine of this extraordinary winter. A

the aurora boreals, its eastern rays tinged with a blood-red color.

THE VOYAGE.

At 2:35 P. M., January 22, another superb day, the captain came on board and said, "Off at last." The paymaster had already been welcomed. We were soon moving out of New York buy, and at 7:30 we bade pilot and tug good-by.

January 20—Beat around along the coast awhile intil we got favorable winds. Many sca-sick; several sail in sight. January 30—Disagreeable rain and threatening storm. No religious services, although Sunday. Gale blowing from west-northwest. Scarunning high. January 31—Crossed the Gulf Stream, "that wandering trople of the sea." Quantities of gulf weed on its outer edge. At 11 P. M. passed portion of a wreck appearing like top of a ship's house. Between noon and 4 P. M. exchanged colors with American brig standing from northward to southward. Flashes of lightning at night.

On Tuesday, February 1, a stuff gale from the porthwest afforded us glimposes of the granden and

ward. Flashes of lightning at night.

On Tuesday, February 1, a stuf gale from the northwest afforded us gimpses of the grandeur and peril of a storm at sea. For the first time on the voyage the Guard shipped a sea. The second cutter, on the port sitte, was filled with water, and swung violently in, striking the cook house. One of the civilians narrowly escaped being crushed by the boat, and two others in the smoking room were constrained to dance the cancan with a number of loose chairs in a style less elegant than comical. The galley stove got addift. There was a heavy squall, and the sea ran very high, the sinp rolling heavily. Wednesday, February 2, the weather moderated. Two salis in sight. Thursday, February 3, neavy, cumulus clouds, but weather still more favorable for sailing. Friday, February 4. After admining, at about half-past live o'clock, "the sun's aprise majestical" and enjoying a delignitul forenoon, we had in the airernoon a heavy sea and a drizzling rain, followed in the evening by tremendous swells, torrents, lightning and thunder. Manifestly we could not be far of "from the still-vexed Bermoothes." This only cls-Atlantic allusion ever made by Shakspeare occurs appropriately enough in the "Tempest." On Saturday, February 5, we were abreast of the Bermunas and so near to them as to be almost tempted, no withstanding the following omnous adjectives quoted from the log-book. "Rainy, dirty, ugiy, gloomy, threatening," to make for

Where the remote Bermesudas ride In the ocean's bosom unspied. We wondered whether old Maarell gave an aggerated description of their "grassy stage, a from storms," with This eternal spring Which here enames everything,

This eternal apring Which here channes everything.

and with their rich store of fowis, oranges, "like golden lamps in a green might," pomegranates, figs, melons and applies. An American hotel at Hamiton now adds "mixed drinks" to all these luxuries, and is a favorite winter resort for visitors from the States. Sunday, February 6, oroke beautifully; muster and Llytme service; passed a large bark standing to northward and eastward; first of a delicious series of moonlight nights, "equal to any ever enjoyed in the tropics." February 7.—Splendid sunrise; royal yard unfuried for first time; ship directly on her course; nautili and flying fish; the regular naval and military exercises. February 8—Delightful weather; afternoon wind light from southward and westward; cirrus clonds. February 9.—Disagreeable weather, high wind, heavy sea, rain, tropical moonlight representations interrupted. February 10.—Day broke pleasantly; ship slightly off her course to prevent heavy rolling motion; very large ofrd, supposed to be a South American bird, following the first day of trade winds, greatly increasing speed. February 12.—Saturday, the general clearing up day on board sinb, is no more agreeable

supposed to be a South American bird, following the ship for some time; moonlight and singing renewed. February 11—First day of trade winds, greatly increasing speed. February 12—Saturday, the general clearing up day on board ship, is no more agreeable than its corresponding day ashore; auction sale of the late J. Brown's effects. Again the bright moonlight, as we look on the "round ocean, girdled with the sky," makes us exclaim with Southey, "How beautiful is night!"

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.—Early this morning a large and distinct lunar rainbow was visible. In the foremoon general inspection, muster and divine service. At noon cry of "land, ho?" from the lookout. Desecheo, or Zacheo, an island about a mile in circumference, and cousisting wholly of a remarkably high, well wooded hill, eleven miles and a half from Jiguero Foint, the western extreme of Puerto Rico, is the first land sighted by us since leaving New York sixteen days ago. Two schooners in sight towards the end of the forencon. Captain oined with the officers in the ward room. Between ten P. M. and midnight passed Mona Island, nine miles long and two or three miles broad, and Monito, an Islet but two cables long, and inhabited only by numerous focks of seabirds. By Monday morning, February 14, we had sailed through Mona passage, between Puerto Rico and Hayti, into the Caribbean sea, not without thinking of the buccancers who used to infest these waters, and of the recent bloody death of Subave. Forty-two robust men of the crew were selected to-nay and formed into a company to do duty on shore on the lathinus of barlen. The Caribbean Sea, which has so dreadfin a reputation for ronghness, agreeably disappoints us by its smooth and smiling aspect. If the air is hot and oppressive at noon the breezes freshen towards evening, and the nights are melfably fine. Very early on the disappointment of almost everybody at first sight of this famous constellation. But extravagant as our expectations may have been, the Southern Cross is richly worth the voyage to see it

other old sequalizances, including the Great Be do not completely turn somerault and disappear eyes and dearer eyes at home can watch the sa-stars, and homestonness will not be appearedly in rable. This evening a tred bird it on one of a cutters and was caught. Wednesday, February I Pine weather; a light haze on the horizon. A fly fish, dark blue back, with silvery sides and fr delicate wings, jumped aboard. Eright moonling as neual.

fish, dark blue back, with sivery sides and frail, delicate wings, jumped aboard. Eright mooilight, as usual.

Thursday, Feb. 17.—Perceptible change in the atmosphere, indicating a near approach to South America. At noon, sultry; in the afternoon, overcast and insufferably hot; at shout 5:30 P. M., "Land, hof" Sighted land two points of starboard quarter. At 7 P. M., by captain's order, "hove to." drifting slowly to leeward. From S.P. M. to indinght heavy dew, cloudy, warm, but a fresh breeze. Are the starbay hot, mist and raim. At 10:04 A. M. discovered ship to be unconfortably close to shore. Wore ship and put her on another tack; neavy ground swelf, light breeze. A bold, mountamous coast was seen here and there through a driving hist. We were a few miles south of Font Escoces, where, in 1638, William Patterson founded a cotony and, with almost Scottish second sight, predicted that the Ishmus of Darlen would hereafter open a grand new highway for the commercial nations of the earth. At 9 A. M., in order to strike the right entrance to Caledonia Bay, we were compelled to put to sea. Beat about and tacked till 5 P. M. Wore ship to westward and stood in for land. At daylight on Saturday, February 19, made Sasardi Foint, on the northwestern extermity of the bay, and changed course. From S. A. Itll noon, standing on and off the fish del force, which looked like a Solid mass of timpenetrable follage. Lowered a boat in charge of hieutenant Hitchcock, the navigator, to make soundings. Warm and pleasant, with a light breeze. Caledonia Bay offered an enchaning view. Spread out beautifully before us, it was separated from the swelling sea by a long range of Islands and islets, beginning with the little Pickta isle. Some of them were very high and all were covered with a most luxurious growth of vegetation. Among the rest that could be distinguished the coccapus pala, with its clusters of fruit, was conspicuous. One heroes that row of the Agistomater river. Behmu and beyond the lovely islet looked like a bounget of coconnut trees. On the other side of the bay the white surf dasued for miles along the oval reef, extending almost unbroken from Point Escoces to the six bamboo huts of Caledon, an Indian fishing seation near the mouth of the Agiatomate river. Behind and beyond the adjacent hills and mountains, including Mount Vernen, rose the outlines of mountain ranges, siled up in a manner vary discouraging to the sanguine projectors of a canal without locks or tunnels across the isthmus. But modern science and enterprise defy all obstacles. They can do almost everything which will promise to pay, and if we cannot af once spy out a longed-for depression in the mountain ridge we sander from no depression of spirits. The mountain lops were iniden in thick clouds, which dilled the sky, while the sunbeams, bursting through occasional rifts, magically touched up the green follage and brought to out in vivid contrast to the gray mists curling aloit from every ravine. The water was of a most delicate and beautiful green under the sunlight, while the shadows of the clouds flitting over it were of a purplish hue. The whole picture was "a thing of beauty," At 1 P. M. we came to anchor in Caledonia Eay. A boat sent asilore to Coconnt Island brought of coconnuts, custard apples, shells and other "speciments," The sick list presents but one serious case—"pieurist, Quartermaster H. O'Neili," and he is improving. The Guard lett Sandy Hook at 7:30 F. M., Priday evening, January 28, 1870, and anchored in Caledonia Bay at 1 P. M., Saturday, February 19, having sailed 2, 400 miles in twenty days and nine-tech hours. She will here await the arrival of the N psic, commander Thomas O. Scifridge, in command of the Darien expedition.

Village of Sasardi-The Indians Friendly, but Inclined to Oppose the Projected Canalinguration of the Work of Surveying-Blovements of Exploring Parties.

UNITED STATES STORESHIP GUARD, CALEDONIA BAY, Marca 3, 1870. At 6:35 P. M. on the 21st of February the United States steamer Nipsic came to anchor ahead of the along Sasardi Island, and, and we were gind to welcome her and the New York letters and newspapers which she brought from Aspinwall.

Messrs. Sullivan and Mosman, of the coast survey following is a list of her onleers:-

commander—Thomas O. Seifriege.
Lieutenant—Socrates Hubbard.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—A Porter Loomis.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—William J. Simon.
Master—Emmett Accordisch.
Pirst Assistant Engineer—William S. Smith.
Enarga—George S. Duval, Jefferson F. Mos
lobert T. Jasper, Nathan E. Niles.
Second Assistant Engineer—Levi T. Safford.
Captain's Clerk—E. A. Casey.
Paymaster's Clerk—J. S. Rider.
INTERVIEW WILLE THE CHER MEN OF ASSACE.

Paymaster's Cierk—J. S. Rider.

An interview with the chief hen of sasardi.

On the man of February the second cutter of the Guard was sent to Sasardi Bay with an officer, Ensign Collins, who landed and "interviewed" the chief men of the village, assuring them of our friendly intentions, and being assured by them in rewere friendly. There were about thirty-five natives, unarmed. One of them, however, on seeing the out a hatenet, which he buried in the sand, amid shouts and laughter on all sides, as soon as the sword was passed back to the boat. Notwithstanding their friendly professions the Indians reing their friendly professions the Incians refused to sell anyth ng or accept glits, intimating that
the policy they preferred was a sort of Jeff Davis
policy—'To be let alone." They seemed not to
have rorgotten the idea which one of their
on chiefs expressed to the unfortunite Lieutenant
Stram, that if God had intended that there should be
an interoceanic canal across the isthmas it would
have made one filmself. There are sometime wearynye huts at Sasardl. No women or unlidren veninye day, the 21st, But one of their old men, who somewant reluctantly consented to have his owing
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day, the 21st, But one of their old men, who somewant reluctantly consented to have his for their
taken by Mr. custin, insisted on its being too the own
North American brethren, that part of the life your
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interest of the north of the part of the life your
manners are as mild and courteous as it be of
their ancesters' concemporaries first seen by Columtheir complexion is not so dark, who as his own
manners are as mild and courteous as it has
the complexion is not so dark, who you
man old chief, came alovard. One of them, a boy, and
a handsome tace and remarkably fine eyes. Other
Indians paid both the Nipsic and the Guard a visit
the next day. The oidest of them wore heavy gold
earnings, and, like another old man who accompanifed aim, a suit of store clothes. His black cloth
panitations being too long were rolled up at the
2th the chief of the Caledona village visited Coumander Selfridge, who persuaded an to promise
that the exploring party snould be fused to sell anyth ng or accept gitts, intimating that the policy they preferred was a sort of Jeff Davis policy—to be let alone." They seemed not to

Progress of the Expedition-Trip of the Main Exploring Party Acress the Mountain-Particulars of the Jourgey-Striking the Sacubti River-Powwow with Sacubti Indians-The

Work Airendy Done.

UNITED STATES STORESHIP GUARD, CALEDONIA BAY, March 5, 1870. At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, February 25, began the bustle of preparation for

A WEEK ON THE ISTHMUS. Commander Selfridge and his exploring party. numbering nearly a hundred, landed on the beach about a mile from Caledon, the Indian fishing station, in order to make a reconnousance in force towards the interior of the lighbaus of Darien. The

party carried provisions for seven days, weighing on an average forty pounds per man. The five Indian guides whom they expected to meet arrived somewhat tardily, and the march at length began. Passing through Caledon the guides led on by a rigzag Indian trail through Caledonia river (we waded breast high the second time we crossed it), up clay banks and traversing immense plaintain plantations, dark with perpetual twilight. After going a distance of four miles the old chief of the Caledonia tribe was found. Mutual assurances of distinguished consideration half an hour's powwow, atter which the old calef, apparently satisfied with solemn promises that not even a banana or a plaintain should be disturbed, gave two Indians to guide the party to the feet of gave two inchans to gaine the party to the foot of the mountain. Ensign Jasper and Mr. Sullivan were detached, with fitteen men, to make a running sur-vey of the reconnoissance. The powwow with the old chief had occupied so much time that noon came before the rest of the party could start. Dimer was cooked, and the old chief remained to enjoy hard tack, a little whiskey and "more last words" of affectionate farewell. But he carneally objected to the proposal that the Com-mander should make a visit alone to the Caledonia village. The women, he said, were very much afraid of white men. "More last words" again, and the two Indian guides led on along the tions, gravel beaches and almost level clay ba At 2 P. M. a small uill. 180 feet high, was re high mountain, where we concluded to encamp, as

cross n, and that no water could be obtained until we reached the Sucubti river, which, they added, flowed on the other side of it. All hands then fell to work putting up huts thatched with plaintain, but The old chief, who, notwithstanding his impressive farewell, had stuck to the party, now pointed with solemnity to the sky, exclaiming "Toga! Toga!" He explained through the interpreter, Joaquin, an old coast pilot, who promises to be very useful, that it would rain "very much" all night, and therefore he would go home to his village, but would come cack early in the morning. Both his prediction and his promise were mifflied. "Toga!" rain poured down by bucketius all this miserable highs. The river filled and rose rapidly, overflowing the small gravelly island on which the commander had encamped. Some of those who had pictued their shelter tents near by had to pick up their luggage in a hurry, fore the river breust deep and take retuge by the soldlers' camp fire, which is streams. At two o'clock one by one yielded to fatigue and, stretching himself out on the stones, slept until the reveille of the drum and fife. Commander Seifridge named this camp "Rainy Hollow," but many win reimember it by the still more sangues twe name of "Camp Misery." While in camp we saw soveral parrots, any number of centipedes and one poisonous snake, besties small front from six to eight inches long in the river. We were also favored with a horrid concert by monkers. So we could not complain of being lonely in the widerness.

A COULE OF SCARED INDIANS.

On the morning of the 26th the Indians arrived according to promise and were willing to guide as across the mountain, but the weather was too bad and we and to stay in camp. We contrived, however, to provide better protection against the rain. At 2 P. M. two Sucubil Indians who were following an indian trail suddenly dropped in upon us, as much to their astonishment as to our own. Our interpreter being absent we could only manifest our friendliness by offering tagen crackers, which they accepted. But they had scarchy gone on a number to day, and this also suddenly took French leave of us.

CROSSING THE MOUNTAIN.

We broke eamp pright and day on the morning of The old chief, who, notwithstanding his impressive farewell, had stuck to the party, now pointed with

We broke camp bright and early on the morning of the 27th. Everybooy walked along very cheerly for the first half bour, but the rain came pouring flown and made each man's load—which now averaged thirty-five pounds—much heavier, and the road soft and slippery. Walking now gave place to climbility, clambering, sorambling and crawling on all fours, chambering, sorambling and crawling on all fours, only slow progress could be made by half a step backward for every step ahead. The ascent was very steep, and there was no resting place until we were two-thirds up towards the first of the three summits of the mountain. All these summits we had to cross. The first is about 600 feet, and the lottnest about 900 feet high. A few feet from the first resting place the order was given to wrap up all superfluous articles of clothing, together with woolden blankers, shelter tents, &c., and let them hang on the bashes until our return. After going on a short distance the trail ascended again, until, at a height of 500 feet, we crossed the summit and began to descend towards the facilic. Our trail to-day left the river and went up to the ridge of one of the spurs or buttresses of the mountain. At the top the ridge was not more than five or six feet wide of the spurs or buttresses of the mountain. At the the ridge was not more than five or six feet wi with a sneer descent, on authorizing the ridge was not more than five or six feet wide, with a sneer descent, on either side, of hundreds of feet, at a very steep angle. The sues were covered densely with trees, many of them of vast size, and so thick that neither the bottom of the rayme nor the opposite sides could be seen. Just before we reached the top the rain poured down in torrents, but although well drenched we welcomed it as a blessed relief from the sultriness which had preceded it. Mercover, it did not last long.

ON THE PACIFIC SIDE OF THE CORDILLEPAS,
The descent of the Pacific slope was much more gradual and easy. Once at the pottom of the spur we entered upon a comparatively level passway.

on the pacific side of the contour of the spur we entered upon a comparatively level pathway, with but few elevations greater than forcy feet, and intersected by a number of small streams, mostly dry as pre-ont. As we approached the Sucubit the land was sunt finishly wooded, the trees subwing by their peculiar roots that during a great part of the year it must be overfowed by water. At 5:50 P. M. the advance party crossed the Sucubit river, having accomplished in four nours a march which the indians had said would take six hours. Here was an extraordinary instance of the simple mirrounds suddenness with which the waters rise on the isthmus. While Lieutenant Schulze was seased on a rock projecting seven or eight inches above the surface and was washing the mid from his leggings as suddenly found that the water was rising so fast as to oblige him to make fol the bank at once A few minutes afterwards Mr. Gustin came up, and, starting to cross, narrowly escaped being whirled away by the swift current of the river, which rose three feet in five minutes, being breast high before he had gone many feet from the bank. He saved humself only by the friendly aid of some long reedy grass that rose above the surface. Thereafter he took the precaultion of carrying his drawing materias in the middle of his "hard tack," to keep them dry. The advance immediately cut down a large tree which fell across the stream, but was swept away before it could be secured. A large vine was then found hanging from a tree extending over the river, and "Jim," a colored wardroom boy of the Guard, an invaluable fellow, by the way, notwithstanding his Munchausen propensities, dashed in and got hold of one end of it, and, oracing his feet against a stone, withstood the current until Lieutenant Schulze and three marines seauced the other end. In a few minutes the vine was stretched across the river, and three marines seauced the other end. In a few minutes are vine was stretched across the river, and three marines so under the river, and continuation

were in credibly luxuriant. Plenty of trout in the river. One green poisonous snake, ten feet long, was killed to-day.

TRIP DOWN THE SUCURIT RIV—

After an uncomfortable night at "Grassy Hollow," as Commander Selfridge named our camp, we started at 7:30 A. M. on the 28th nik down the Sucaint. The water had falien considerably. The bed of the river consisted of pebbles and boulders. As the trail rau first on one side and then on the bed of the river consisted of pebbles and boulders. As the trail rau first on one side and then on the other we had to climb up and ciantiber down every little while. The weather was extremely hot, but all were in fine spirits and trudged along rapidly, singly fordan is a hard road to travel," and other more or less appropriate songs. A corporal of marines, a strong, manly looking fellow, was attacked to-day by a hemorrhage of the lungs and was left to rest awhile with the drummer and fifer. In his anxiety not to lose the chance of accompanying the expedition he fiad concealed from the surgeon the fact that he had already had a hemorrhage on board ship. He was afterwards sent back to the ship, with a message for Captain Luli, and is better. The party moved on and all at once iresh footmarks were discovered on a sandy beach. A moment later and seven Sucupti Indians made their appearance on the other side of the river. Joaquin, who was directed to had them, shouled, "No clef," which means, "We are friends." They then laid aside their appearance on the other side of the river. Joaquin, who was directed to had them, shouled, "No clef," which means, "We are friends." They then laid aside their appearance on the other side of the river. Joaquin, who was directed to had them, shouled, "No clef," which means, "We are friends." They then had aside their appearance on the other side of the sucuoit and in hour's powwow.

The Indians said that their Big Chief was a very old man and could not travel fast, but that on the morrow, by the same hour (eleven A. M.), he would half an hour's powwow.

T

reshet occurred on the Caledonia river, which rose in five minutes three feet and then fell as suddenly. The same shower on the top of the mountain had thus caused a freshet in rivers on both the Atlantic and the Pacific slopes.

At 8 A. M., on the 1st of March, orders to survey. A detarchment was sant to run the commesser about a

At 8 A. M., on the lat of March, orders to survey. A detachment was sent to run the compasses about a mile and a half down the river. On the way they met two ludians, one of whom went to camp while the other returned to accompany them. As they kept on this ludian mamiested great trouble, and trued his best to induce them to go on further. But they did not stop until their friend was thunderstruck and they were delighted at discovering the plantain plantations and bananas, which indicated that Sucubti village was within a quarter of a mile. A bearing was quickly taken at this farthest point as yet reached in a survey which has been carried to a greater distance and with greater accuracy than has been made by any previous expedition to the Isthmus of Darien.

bearing was quickly taken at this farthest point as yet reached in a survey which has been carried to a greater distance and with greater accuracy than has been made by any previous expedition to the Istimus of Darten.

Prowow with the Sucusti Indians.

Meanwhile, the Old Chief of Sucusti had sent a messenger to announce that he would meet Commander Selfridge at a point somewhat distant from camp and down the river. The spot designated for the interview was where the rocks formed a dam and small cascade in the river, and was surrounded by splendid trees. Just before the Old Man made his appearance twenty-five warriors, all fully armed with bows and arrows and shot guns, came out of the woods, crossed the river and formed a circle around us, each one as he came up smiting and exclaiming "No éte " Presently the Old Man appeared, coming down the river in a canoe, skillfully managed by two small lade, who swirtly ran it up the rapids and landed nim on the gravelity beach where we awaited nim. Stepping ashore he shock hands with every one, saying, "No ét " and smilling affaily. Jouquin was now directed to explain to the chief that we were friends who wisned to pass through his country to the river chuqunaqua; that we would not go near the villages nor in any manner moiest the Indians or their property, and that as soon as our object should be accomplished we would leave the country. The old man, who seemed to be about seventy years of age and wore a venerable aspect, responded that the river Sucubit and the country below were very bad; that his advice was to go back and not try to go through. To this Commander Selfridge replied, "If you order one of your young men to do anything or to go anywhere you expect to be obeyed. Now my my great chief has ordered me to go through here with my men, whether the mountains are high or low, whether the moint show all chaitered together awhile. Then the old man, turning to Joaquin, asked him:—"If you are our friend, as you say you are, why don't you feel on the property and more t

sometimes to the small of the back. Most of those whom we saw co-day had their hair gathered up and confined on one side by a curious kind of comb, which seems to be made of whalebone, and orojects some four inches above their heads. Their cheek-bones are high. They are troad-shouldered and are more muscuar, as well as somewhat tailer, than the coast Indians, although, like the latter, under the medium stature. They appear to be a peacefully disposed people, and displayed, on this occasion at least, none of the warlike ferocity which has been attributed to them. They are, however, extremely jealous of intrusion on the part of strangers, and are uniwhing to fel any one approach their yrighters or catch even a glumpse of their women and childred. It was noticed that however strong a desire the Indians showed to dissuade us from crossing, they made no violent manifestations of what would prove a vain purpose to prevent us. And they may been layorably impressed by the statest care on the part of our officers to enforce the positive orders of Commodere Selfridge that no occasion of officers of Commodere Selfridge that no occasion of officers and be piaced on savages whose traditional sunfiety and trescierous babits make it indispensable to exercise the greatest vigilazee and firmness in dealing with them.

THE MARCH BACK TO THE BEACH

to exercise the greatest vigitance and firmness in dealing with them.

THE MARCH BACK TO THE BEACH began after dinner on the 1st of March. Less difficult and less tedious than the fitteen mile march out to the Sacubit, it was full of incidents and confirmed our previous impressions of the weath of natural beauty and of the incalculable undeveloped agricultural and mineral wealth hidden away in this wilderness. But it will at present suffice to say that the work of the survey party was steadily continued during the return to the beach opposite the ships, where Mr. O'Sullivan made excellent photographs of several groups, and that the joint results of this work and the work of the estrohomical and hydrographical parties under the supervision of Captain Lui, aready form an accumulation of indispensable elements for the first reliable chart and topographical map of Calcolais Bay and its vicinity. Ships of the Darlen expedition had scarcely grouped anchor

cal map of Caledonia Bay and its vicinity. Ships of the Darien expedition had scarcely oropped anchor in the bay when the process of collecting these elements began. As soon as electorated these will determine, insulably and specifity—perhaps within two months—the practicability of running a ship canal across the istimum of Darien from this point. It must be acided that during the past week alone the Darien expedition, under the command of Commodore Scilringe, has accomplished more towards solving the problem of vast interest and importance to the elemine, the commercial and the political world than any of the previous twenty-six expeditions, or all of them put together.

The origin sugarty party, which has been following up Washington river, and which numbers forty-two, has just returned safely after a successful week's work. Only a runaway machetero is missing. Colonel hachowell, of the telegraphic corps, yesterday quelled a mutmous nuchetero, who had fung a machete at a comrade. Unable to interpret his ower to stop quarreling, the Colonel gave the fellow a taste of military discipline by drawing a bead on him, which straightway brought him to terms. Mr. Clark, chief telegrapher, planted to-day a signal hag on the mountainnous summit of the Isla del Oro. The Nipsic unitoriumately lost a man. Matthey Davis, of Battimore, county of Cork, Ireland, by drowning in the surf on

planted to day a signal flag on the mountainous summit of the Isla del Oro. The Nipsic unfortunately lost a man. Matthe v Davis, of Battimore, county of Cork, Ireland, by drowning in the surf on the beach this morning. The poor leilow's body was ewept away by the undertow, and doubtiess quickly became food for the snarks. By the by, a shark nine feet and six inches long was caught and hauled on board the Guard last week, and in his maw was found a fish nook and a bit of a fishing line which hang over the stern, and was bitten off by him two or three days previously while he was following our ship in the Carribbean Sea. The exploring party for the survey of the main line from Caledonia Bay meross the isthmus will begin this week, on Tuesday, March 8, when the Nipsic will leave for a flying visit to Carthagena.

The commissantar Ample.

The dry season is said to be approaching. Mr. Mosman defines this to be the distinction between the dry and the wet season in these initiates—that it rains five times a day in the dry and five days at a time throughout five or six months in the wet. But we have enjoyed some days and nights of meomparably fine weather, mo as the thermometer at the observatory on Cocomau Island ranges from eightyone to hinety, we cannot reasonably complain of severe cold weather in the tropics. Nor can we ungratefully gramble at such additions to our wholesome, regular rations as are contributed by green surely of other fresp fish, wild duck, cocomuts, plantatins and bananas. The success of an exploring expedition, like that of a military campaign, vitally depends on the commissariat. A lack of fore sight here has been a main secret of the failure of previous Barren expeditions. But on this expedition all the commissariat are creditably and auspiciously complete.

The Nipsie at Carthagena for More Work-men-Return to Caledonia Bay-What Has Been Accomplished—The Accounts of Gis-borne and Dr. Callen Incorrect.

Nipsic Point, Caledonia Bay, 1 March 23, 1870. Despairing at last of any chance to send our mails

o New York, via Aspinwail, from this picturesque comt-which, although destined peruaps to be a new central point of distribution for the world's news is now as far out of the way as l'obago was when inhabited only by Robinson Crusoe-your correspond ent went with the Nipsic on us flying visit to Car inagena in quest of macheteros and mules for the Darien expedition. Great was our delight at finding British steamer in port, but we were bitterly dis appointed to learn that it was on the eve of departure for Kingston, not for Aspinwall. Last year's experience had taught the officers of the Nipste how incertain it always is that letters will be prompily despatched from Kingston. So it was decided to send the mailbag by a Colombian brig, which, it was positively announced, was to sail on the morrow (mahana) for Aspinwall; but in this, as in almost every case at Carthagena, it proved that manan means indefinite postponement. The vessel sprung a leak and was forced to discharge its cargo. No other opportunity to send turned up until o'clock on the 17th inst., when the Nipsic itself was ready to return to Caledonia Bay, where postal faci-lities seem to be about on a par with those enjoyed

at Carthagens -a city founded 335 years ago. While the Nipsic was absent the Guard was fortunate enough to be visited by a little schooner trading along the coast. It was chartered at once as a mailboat for one trip at least. Having returned last evening it will carry another malibag to Aspinwali to-morrow, and Señor Don Blas Arosemena, the

Colombian commissioner: Captain Hayes, the phot of the Sipsic, and about fricen wortbless macheteros will be carried by it to the same port.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIC—FIRE HEINE STORY.

The Nipsic left Carthagena at noon on the 17th instant, and arrived at Nipsic Point at half past ten in the forencon of the 18th. Here we found that Ceneral Heine, of the American Legation in Farls, who had brought letters to Commander Selfridge from Minister Washburne, Secretary Robeson and the Ceneral Heine, of the American Legation in Farls, who bad brought letters to Commander Selfridge from Minister Washburne, Secretary Robeson and the Ceneral Heine, of the American Legation in Farls, who had brought of the Selfridge on the Legation from Minister Washburne, Secretary Robeson and the Ceneral Heine, the Panama papers to the Contrary notwithstanding, was kindly received by Commander Selfridge, at whose request Major Houston and Mr. Bowarden accompanied him, with one marine, to the mouths of the Atrato, which could not be entered even by the tiny little stoop of siven 1018, seven leet by twenty, the Maria, on which the General Heine, the Panama papers to the Contrary notwithstanding the atraction of the Selfridge, at whose request Major Houston and Mr. Bowarden accumpanied him, with one marine, to the mouths of the Atrato, which could not be entered even by the tiny little stoop of siven 1018, several years ago—a story for which the Panama Journals are perhaps alone responsible.

of the hydrographical paries on the bay and of the surveying parties on shore had been diffigurity prosecuted during the absence of the Nipsic. Mr. O'sullivan had accumulated a variety of excellent photographs. A telegraph line was at once land down on the afternoon of the 18th inst. by Messrs. Clarke. McDowell and Gustin to communicate with the camp of the surveying parties on shore had been almost him proposed the during the short of the status of the same camp, several days' provisions were forwarded, and on the afternoon of the 18th in the Adolf of

tion of Washington River-Results of Com-mander Selfridge's Trip to the Sucubit River-The Work Performing and to Be

respondent of the Associated Press furnishes the following particulars of the expedition:—

on the 22d of February two boats from each vessel, fully manned and armed, set out to explore Washington river—supposed to be the largest of the numerous streams which drain the eastern slope of the Cordilleras in this latitude. The mouth of the river was reached at twelve o'clock, and the four boats, in single file, started up the stream. After going about a mile it was found impossible to proceed farther, on account of the heavy growth of mangroves liming both sides of the stream, and narrowing the channel to about six feet. Messrs. Sullivan and Ogden, of the United States Coast Survey, accompanied this party. After demonstrating that further progress with the boats was impossible, the expedition returned, and landed on the shore of the bay, 300 yards from the mouth of the river. It was decided to commence the survey from this point, and at three P. M. on the the survey from this point, and at three P. M. on the 22st of February the first stake was driven.

The results of the expedition of Commander

usmortaneous una. The best of the Caledonia frive emplies into Caledonia bay; has a maximum rise of feat between the sea and the mountain spurs, and that point and the plain of the Sucubit (on the Pacif there is but one and a half miles of higher elevation believed that when our surveys are properly elaborat be found that the water shed between the Caledonia Squabt rivers has an elevation of not more than 1M

Sucubit rivers has an elevation of not more than 130 feet at the greatest.

The surveyors are now at work on a line extending inland from Caledona bay directly toward what is thought to betthe lowest of the mountain passes, which they expect to reach by the 19th. The undergrowth is dense and the work of cutting a path slow and difficult. The line of survey runs partly in the course of the Caledonia river, and about half the day the men are in water six inches to three feet deep. Notwithstanding the nardships and exposure of the survey and the drenching of incessant rains during the earlier days of the expedition no case of sickness has yet occurred. It is represented that this portion of the isthmus is remarkably heating. It is the intention of Captain Seifridge to examine the passes at the upper extremity of Caledonia Bay, commencing near the Indian village of Sarsadia and going as nearly as possible in a direct line toward the river morti, on the Pacific slope. The Morti is one of the many orangles of the Savannah. If full success cannot be reached on this route it is understood that the survey of the San Bhas route, which is 115 miles nearer Aspinwal, will be undertaken, but everypoody is sanguine of success here.

Nothing Heard from the Nyack-Commander Sellridge Auxious for Her Arrival on the Pacific Side-General Heine and His Story-Probability of His Being a Humbug.
PANAMA, April 1, 1870. The United States steamer Nyack, ordered to the

Bay of San Miguel to co-operate with the Darien surveying expedition on this side, has not yet made her appearance, and considerable doubt exists as to her whereabouts at present. Neither the United States Consul at Aspinwall or at Panama can fin out anything definite in regard to her movements to communicate to Commander Selfridge at Cale-donia Bay, who seems equally ignorant, and asks for information. The South steamer which arrived here on the 1st of March brought news that the Nyack nad left Callao for Valbrought news that the Nyack had left Callao for Valparaiso to have a new must put in, and later advices by steamer, which arrived on the 29th ult., say
she had gone to Tumbez (in the north of Peru), to
look after the interests of the American cruzens in
that neighborhood who were in trouble. There is
no vessel here to take the place of the Nyack, nor is
there likely to be one soon, as the Naykepartment
seem to have quite given up the idea of keeping a
man-of-war at Panama, aithough it is the most important point on the coast. There is evidently bungling somewhere. It will, indeed, be a serious matter if the exploring party reach the Pacific short of
provisions, &c., in anticipation of meeting the
Nyack or some other vessel to assist them.

General Heine, who sailed from Aspinwall in the
early part of March in a small boat, with the stated
intention of crossing the Isthmus and reaching
Panama in her by water, returged to Aspinwall
some ten days ago and goes to New York by the
present steamer. The General got as far as Caledonia Bay, but apparently no further. He is noncommittal as to his voyage, and endeavors to give
importance to his movements by throwing an air of
mystery around them. The impression here is that
the worthy individual is a humbug or merely an adventurer, notwithstanding his asserted commission
from the United States government and his late
connection with the United States Legation at Parts,
where he iearned the great secret of a wonderful depression in the Cordilleras which his fate voyage was
intended to prove a fact. Where or for what he obtained the rank of general it is difficult to imagine. paraiso to have a new must put in, and later ad

Interocennie Canal of Nicaragan.

In the Gaceta Oficial of Costa Rica of February 26 we find that this republic, uniting with that of Nicaragua in granting a joint concession to make a canai through that part of Central America, decrees in Congress on her part the following, which is more or less the substance of the principal articles in the treaty:—
The preliminary article approves and ratifles every one of the forty-nye articles comprehended in the

treaty for an intercocanic canal celebrated between the Secretary of State for Costa Rica on one side, and Don Mariano Montealegre. Pienipotentiary of the republic of Nearagua, on the other, with date of 1sth June, 1869. This iresty, which has not been modified, is as follows:—

The republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, desirous of carrying into effect the contract celebrated the 6th of October, 1868, between Messira. Ayou and Chevaller for the excavation of an interoceanic canal, have agreed to enter into a convention which shall determine the duties and rights which ought to belong to Costa Rica for her adhesion to the alorementioned contract:—

ARTICLE I. Costa Rica to have the same advantages ARTOUR I. Coan Area to have so up the San Juan ART. 3. The course of the canal to be up the San Juan ART. 3. The course of the canal to be up the San Juan ART. 4. Coats after to receive from the company the fifth part of what Nicaragua should receive. ART. 4. The lands, whether public or private, required by the company to be caded to it gratuitously.

Ant. 6. The lands, whether public or private, required by the company to be caded to a graduitously.

The term of the concession was to be ninety-nine years. In general the treaty is concluded in very liberal terms, and every atteitive is offered within the power of the concessing republics. In article twenty-libree the right is given to construct canals, carriage or rail roads, for the transportation of materials, &c., required in the course of constructing the maritime canal. One of the great advantages of the route by Panama is that an efficient railroad aiready traverses the route botween the two seas with the lowest summit level we yet know of.

ate-It has Passed a First Reading and Will Probably be Ratified.

Late news received from Bogota is to the effect that the Canai treaty came up before Congress on the 1st of March, and after being debated on passed the first reading by an almost unanimous vote—viz., twenty-seven in layor of and only four against. A general impression existed that the bill would bass without any alterations before the end of March. General Herron, president of the committee, who reported in layor of the treaty to the Senate, suggested that no modifications be made, as, if there were the United States of America would exercise a similar right, and might render the treaty unacceptable to the country, or, at least, less advantageous. This suggestion was invorably received.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANT, April 9, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED. Repealing the act providing for inspection of steam boilers, except in the Metropolitan district and Eric county; relative to the sale of bread throughout the State; incorporating the

Metropolitan Museum of Art; providing for steam towage on canals.

Mr. Prikar reported complete the bill to extend Lexington arenue, New York.

Assessment and collections of taxes, reported a joint resolution that the Governor appoint three persons to do it, and to report to the next Legislature. Laid over.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOGLS.

Mr. BAMLER reported the concurrent resolution that the Legislature resolution that the recommendation of the Canal Board for reduction of canal toils. Agreed to.

Mr. BAMLER reported the concurrent resolution that the Legislature concur in the recommendation of the Canal Board for reduction of canal toils. Agreed to.

MILLS PASSED.

Authorizing corporations to Increase or diminish the number of trustees thereof; amending the charter of the Association for the Beneath of Colored Grphans in New York; amending the charter of the Abington Square Savings Bank; incorporating the Security Savings Bank of Brooklyn; its protect books, Ac., of public libraries from mutilation.

Billis LOST.

Revising and amending the acts relative to draining swamp lands; making provision as to witnesses in criminal cases. Lost, and on motion of Mr. AlvOSD a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BOMLER, from the Canal Committee, reported in favor of the Canal Funding bill. Confirming title in Mayoratty, &c., of the city of New York of Ganasevoort property. Lost, and on motion of Mr. AlvOSD a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill to grade and

on the table.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill to grade and pave Little Nassau street, Brooklyn: amending the act extending jurisdiction of Surrogates' Courts with regard to disposition of surplus moneys.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning.

OBITUARY.

Calvin Kingsley, D. D.

Our telegraphic columns this morning contain the innouncement of the death of Bishop Calvin Kingsley, which sad event took place at Beyrout, Syria prelates of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. He was born on the 8th of September, 1812, in Anusville, Onesda county, N. Y. He received a liberal education at Alleghany College, in Pennsylvania, where he was gradu-ated in 1841. Soon after he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Church, and was minister of the Methodist Church, and was subsequently chosen professor of mathematics in Alleghany College. One year later (1842), still retaining his connection with the college, he took charge of Meadville station, to which he had been appointed. By his energy and zear an endowment fund was secured for the college in 1843, the greater part of the year being spent in this work. During 1844 Dr. Kingsley was pastor of the Methodist church in Eric. Pa.; but on the close of his term returned to his professor's chair, which he occupied for several years. The Biblical department of the institution being in need of money he spent the greater part of 1855 in obtaining an endowment find for it, and was, as before, successful. During the following year the General Conference of the Church elected nim editor of the Westerh Christian Adocate—a position he filled with ability and success. In 1864 the occased was elected a bishop of the Advocate—a position he filled with ability and success. In 1864 the accessed was elected a bishop of the Methodist Church, and in June, 1869, presided over the Conferences of Cahiconia, Oragon and Nevada. Last fall he was ordered to India to take charge of the American missions there. The winer he spent in China and Hindoostan, and then attended the German Conference, visiting the Holy Land on his way. It was his intention to visit the Methodist missions in Scandinavia, and to attend the British Conference. Bishop Kingsley's death was quite sudden, and was caused from heart disease, with which he was afflicted. His wife and family did hot, go to India with him, but remained at Pittsburg, where they now are. Methodists throughout the United Staces will imment his death. He was a gentleman of marked picty and a man of erudia ob. As an author his work entitled "Resurrection of the Human Body" is well known.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. General W. T. Sherman, Major General Meade. Major General Schofield, Major General Barnum, Colonel Litchfield, Colonel Brus, Colonel Wildricks. Colonel Meade, Colonel Farnsworth, Colonel Gun-ther, Colonel O. A. Mack. Colonel Benjamin H. Smith, General D. B. Sackett, General N. L. Ander-son and General Woodlord, of the United States Army; Senator S. Cameron, of Penusyivania, and Colonel B. H. Smith, of Western Virginia, are at the Astor House.

town; General John Love and Major R. H. Hall, of Indianapolis; Major John W. Cameron, of Wilmington; General John T. Croxton, of Kentucky; Congressman N. P. Banks, of Massachusette, and Gene ral James W. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain G. D. Browning, of the United States

Army: Stefan Poles, of Paris, and E. C. Dubois, of Panama, are at the Coleman flouse.

Colonel W. H. Reynolds, of Providence; Senator

Sawyer, of South Carolina, and Washington Lee, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House. Colonel A. Varons, of Cuba: Geo. C. Potts and E.

Morrell, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarie Hotel. Colonel J. Sharp, of New York; Colonel Hodges, of the United States Army; W. McMichael, of Philadelphia; V. W. Granger, of Ohio, and N. A. Kissner, of Virginia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

W. S. Grisnam, of South Carolina; A. J. Drake, of the United States Navy; G. Ludwig, of Lima, and W. Frank, of Valparaiso, are at the Metropolitan

J. H. Gessner, of Omaha; D. A. Simons, of Manchester, and N. D. Jones, of St. Johns are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Secretary Robeson and Commodore Alden, of the United States Navy, for Washington; ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, for Albany; Senator Sprague, for Rhode Island; G. L. Dunlop, for Chicago; L. Doullard, for Buffaio, and A. L. Parkes, for Philadelphia.

Japanese Visitors.

Three young gentlemen from Japan, named Hechrau Hongma, Rokusaburau Enouye and Masa-noski Yamada, stadents of Highland Codege, Woroester, Mass., visited this city yesterday and in company with Captain De Groot, inspected the various prominent buildings of the metropoils. The Japanese government have sent the persons named to be educated in this country in order that they may become lamiliarized with its various libstitutions. Yesterday they visited the Herald office, and, expressing a desire to be shown its multitudinous departments, were conducted throughous, the building, through the editorial and composing rooms, and finally through the editorial and composing rooms, and finally through the press rooms, the extensive machinery of which they closely examined. After a careful scrutny of the various arrangements in connection with the building the Japanese standents jett, pleased with their visit to the office. They will shortly return to resume their studies at Highland College. in company with Captain De Groot, inspected the